In consequence of the success of "A Russian Honeymoon" at the Madison Square Theatre, its withdrawal has been postponed for several weeks. The new play, which has been in preparation for some time, will not be presented until late this month.

Miss Helen Barry, an English actress, who has been in this country for some months, will make her first appearance at the Union Square Theatre on Monday, May 14, as Margaret Hayes in "Arkwright's Wife," a powerful drama by Tom Taylor. Miss Barry made her chief reputation in England, and she has wisely chosen this part as that in which she will first appear be ore an American public. She is said to be not only a beautiful woman, but an excellent actress also.

MR. WALKER'S MONOTYPES.

Mr. Charles A. Walker has placed a colleclection of his monotypes on exhibition at Knoedler's.

This method was dwelt on in THE TRIBUNE a year or more ago when Mr. Walker opened he first exhibition in this city. Since that time his work has grown still more interesting. Not contenting himself with bold contrasts of light and shade, Mr. Walker succeeds in developing half lights and rened gradations of shade, the refinement of which is extraordinary when the nature of the process is considered. The best examples of this are "The Hour of Rest" and "Surf at Nahant." The former, an evening scene. is noteworthy for the chastened effect of the light among the foliage, for the delicate definition of the latter, and the excellent results in tone In the surf scene the light upon the spray and the frausparency of the rollers are indicated with striking clear-ness, in contrast to the dead black of the rocks.

In these monotypes Mr. Walker has, as before, used an ordinary ink like that employed by engravers and stchers, tempering it occasionally with a touch of sienna. But a second set which he exhibits shows a different method in the use of oil colors. This is something entire-ly new in monotypes. Mr. Walker, with the ordinary in the use of oil colors.

In new in monotypes. Mr. Walker, with the ordinary palette colors, has painted his picture upon a plate and taken his single impression from that—of course on paper. The result shows one curious feature—that the underlay color on the plate continues the underlay color upon the paper, instead of being the overlay, as might be expected. Naturally, the pictures produced have many characteristics of watercolors painted in opaque colors. These colored monotypes must be taken as experimental, and considered in this light they offer an interesting field of study. They show possibilities of much refinement and vigor, as regards the method, without reference to the individual artist. When a riser experience overcomes the crudeness visible at present, this work will be worth more serious attention.

ARRIVAL OF MOODY AND SANKEY.

SUCCESSFUL REVIVAL WORK ABROAD. HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED IN ENGLAND-PREACHING TO NOISY OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Moody and Sankey, the famous evangelists, arrived here yesterday morning by the steamship Alaska, after an absence of over eighteen months. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon them in the afternoon at the residence of L. Horatio Biglow, No. 1 Rutherfurd-place, where they are temporarily stay-

ing. Mr. Moody was suffering too much from the effects of the sea voyage to be seen, but Mr. Sankey appeared in splendid health. He is looking somewhat stouter than when last here but otherwise he is unchanged. "Yes," he said, in answer to the reporter's con-

gratulations upon his appearance, "I was never better in my tife. From the day I left this country I have not had one moment's sickness. Mr. Moody too has enjoyed unusual health, and he would be about now but he is not as good a seaman I am. In fact he is about the worst seaman I have ever known. In regard to our work abroad I would say that at our first visit to England the clergy of the Established Church did not receive us cordially. I could probably more correctly describe their reception of us by a harsher phrase, but I will simply say it was by no means cordial. This time, however, they warmly welcomed us. They saw that we were the means of bringing them souls, for our work was then as it has been everywhere, not to start an opposition to the Established Church, but on the contrary to do all in our power to aid them. It took them some time to realize this fully, but they have done so and I want to say publiely that I could not have asked for a more cordial and hearty reception than Mr. Moody and I received from the clergymen of England.

" Nearly all our work was done in the provinces. We began in the northeast of England, took in all the chief cities and towns except London, where we did chief cities and towns except London, where we did but little reserving it for a later visit, and then es-tablished our headquarters at Swansea, Wales. Here we met with an immense success; in fact, we did everywhere. The places in the United Kingdom that we look tack upon with most pleasure are Ox-ford and Cambridge. We were invited by same of the leading elergymen of Cambridge to visit that famous sent of learning and preach there, but a large number of the students resolved that they large number of the students resolved that they would not allow us to hold our meetings. On the other hand, an equally large, if not larger fumber, declared that we should preach, and so every one, even Mr. Moody, feared that we would have a great disturbance at our meetings between the two sets of young men. The night of our first meeting, there were at least a thousand students present. Those that were friendly to us sat in front; those opposed to us remained in the rear. When Mr. Moody began to preach, a great noise was heard in the back of the hall. Every student there began stamping on the floor with his cane and kicking his feet, and in fact they made such a fearful row it was impossible for Mr. Moody to proceed. He stopped in the middle of his sermon and called out in a loud voice: 'All those in this hall who believe in the Lord will please rise.' All the students in front arose, 'Now,'conthose in this hall who believe in the Lord will please rise.' All the students in front arosa. 'Now,' con-tinued Mr. Moody,' to all those who do not believe with us, I simply say we have hired this hall to hold a religious meeting, as we have a perfect right to do. We are conducting ourselves as gentlemen, and I appeal to your sense of fairness if all who come in and interfere with us are not acting ungen-tlemante.'

come in and interfere with us are not acting ungentlemanty.

"Mr. Moody said this so quietly, and it was so different from what the students expected, that it appeared to make every one of them ashamed, and all the noisy ones left the hall. They came back, however, one by one until nearly the whole school joined us. And they were with us not only at that meeting but at every other meeting that we held in Cambridge. Mr. Mosdy so won them over to the Lord that when we left England we had not in the whole United Kingdom more earnest, devoted workers than the students of Cambridge. The recollection of the great number of fine, promising young men that we saved from run at Cambridge and Oxford—for it was at Oxford pretty much as it was at Cambridge—is what makes me say that I look back with most pleasure to my work at those places. hose places. We spent a sfort time in Paris, and our meetings

"We spent a sfort time in Paris, and our meetings there too were most successful. We had an interpreter who would translate Mr. Moody's sermens into French. We saug first a French then an English hymn, and, strange as it may appear, we drew enormous crowds.

"I am new going to my hone in Newcastle, Penn, Mr. Moody will go to his home in Northfield, Mass. Our purpose in coming over here was simply to rest ourselves. In October we will return to England and begin our last campaign in Great Britain. Our work will be ast campaign in Great Britain. Our work will be xelusively confined to London."

In the evening Mr. Saukev attended the Cooper

Union Gospel temperance meeting, where he salesome of his hymns.

AN ENJOYABLE SPRING DAY. Yesterday, from its brilliant dawn to its sunset of crimson and gold, was a perfect spring day. The air was soft and wild and wonderfully clear. The city was flooded from morning till night with glowing sunshine, which was at no time obscured by the light clouds of snowy whiteness floating in the plue vault of the sky. And the people of the town appreciated the beauties of the day. The churches were well fliled with worshipers and the streets with lottering pedestrians in the morning, while in the afternoon the city looked as if every body was out for a walk. Down-town and up-town, on the east side and on the west side, in Broadway, Fifth-ave., Avenue C. and Mulberry-st., there were moving throngs of contented-looking people enjoying the fresh, spring nir.

locking people enjoying the fresh, spring nir.

Women and children filled all the benches in the squares and walked about beneath the budding trees, whose young leaves glinted in the san's rays and could almost be seen to grow. In Fifth ave, the people walked decorously along elothed in costly costames of brilliant bucs, and talked about earn other's affairs and the fairness of the day. In Musberry and Crosby at. The children of stainsy Raly, with all their cheap therry displayed in scarls and hessi-dresses and carrings basked in the san upon the downtep or at the street corners and gossipped about the fine day or the price of rays.

Central Park with its walks and drives and seeluded retreats was through all day. The monkeys felt that appring had come and were appropriately fricky. The polar bear felt that sammer was at hand and was consequently depressed in mind-lious glided about on the lake and shot in and out among the mays, on whose rocky shores were great bunches of yellow dowern shrints, with a background of grassy slopes, green and velvety. A favorite walk was along the great meadow, with its carpet of rich treen and its fringe of budding trees and surfay. Children enjoyed themselves on the Marry-go-round, in the gost-carriages and on the duminutive donkeys. The grown people entertained themselves by wasking in the unlight, riding to brillant equipages and on horseback,

FOREIGN NEWS.

DE BRAZZA AND STANLEY. LISBON, May 6 .- The latest advices from Loando state that the French gunboat Saggitaire has visited the station of the International Association and hauled down the Association's banner and hoisted the French flag. A conflict is believed to be immi-nent between M. De Brazza and Henry M. Stanley.

A DISPATCH TO CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY. LONDON, May 7 .- A dispatch to The Standard from Rome says that Cardinal Jacobini, the Papa! Secre-Rome says time Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secre-iary of State, has sent a cable dispatch to Cardinal McCloskey. of New-York, asking whether or not it is true that he received Alexander Sullivan, the president of the Irish National League of America, and demanding explanations, if such is the fact.

THE DUTCH ARCTIC EXPEDITION. AMSTERDAM, May 6 .- The polar exploring ship William Barents, sailed yesterday for the Arctic regions to try to discover the Dutch Arctic Expedition in the Varna. Lehigh Smith, Clem-

eats Markham and Sir Allen Young witnessed the departure of the vessel. LEAVING DUBLIN TO ESCAPE ARREST. DUBLIN. May 6. - Since the beginning of the second private inquiry in connection with the murder conspiracy, instituted by Mr. Curran, Divisional Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police, 200 persons

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER GRAPPLER. VICTORIA, B. C., May 6.-Later news in relation to the burning of the steamer Grappler increases the calamity. At least seventy lives were lost. Only two bodies have been recovered, and they were brought here to-day with the survivors. The latter give harrowing accounts of the disaster.

GERMANY'S TRADE WITH INDIA.

BEHLIN, May 6 .- The Nord-deutsche Zeitung strongly advocates German participation in the Calcutta Exhibition as a favorable opportunity to obtain a tooting in the Indian market for German exports, especially cotton, and wooden goods and machinery.

PART OF A TOWN IN BOHEMIA BURNED. LONDON, May 7 .- The greater part of Königinhof, Bone nia, has been destroyed by fire. [The town is on the Elbe, a short distance from Könnggratz. It has a population of between 6,000 and 7,000, and contained manufactures of cottons, linens and leather.

MURDERS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, May 6 .- Don Alonso Rivero, a wealthy louacco grower of the Vuelta Abajo, was murdered a few days ago in the neighborhood of Pinar del Rio, while returning home from Havana, accompanied by his family. The party was crossing a small stream when two men on horseback approached and shot and fatally wounded Don Rivero with revolvers. The assassins fron fled.

An entire family of white persons, with two exceptions aboy of four een years, who secreted himself in a four arret, and a gri of turce years—was also murdered recently near the village of Palacios. The murders were omnuited with machetes, or knives used in cutting size. The wife and mother was cut up in a horrible anner. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the

HARD LUCK OF THE BARK LAURENS.

St. George, Bermuda, May 3 .- The bark Laureus, of New-York, from New-York for Hamburg, with a cargo of oil, arrived in Murray's Anchorage this morning in charge of the mate, Captain Snow, the master, having been killed accidentally. The vessel has been on her beam ends and is reported to be leaking.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours. WASHINGTON, May 7-1 a. m .- The baromeer is high is the Middle and South Atlantic States and is lowest in Nebraska. Local rains have fallen in the Middle States, New-England, the Northwest and Upper Lake region. Southerly winds prevail west of the Mississippi Eiver and in the Lake region and northeasterl, in the Atlantic Const States. The temperature has tisen in the Northern States and remained stationary in in the Southern States.

in the Southern States.

Indications for to-day.

For New-England, warmer fair weather, northerly shiffing to scutherly winds, stationary or lower pressure. For the Lower Lake region, warmer cloudy weather, with rain, southerly winds shifting to northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature followed by rising baromeer.

For the Upper Lake region, cloudy rainy weather, gariable winds shifting to northwesterly, stationary or ower temperature followed by rising baromoter. For the Upper Mississippi Valloy, local r.ins followed y clearing weather, variable winds shifting to north-westerly, statio any or lower temperature, followed by thing integrated. rising parometer.

For the Missouri Valley, colder clearing weather, which mostly northwesterly, generally higher pressure.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. BAR. TM HOURS: Mercing. Night. B

The diagram shows the carometrical variations in this city by serifus affinches. The perpendicular lines give divitions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white the represents the artistions by the mercury during those bears. The broken or doubted that represents the variation in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Madeual's Pharmacy, 158 househasts.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 7-1 a. m .- The movement in the barometer is again upward. Cloudy weather, with light rain, was followed during the second quarter yes erday by fair and clear weather. The temperature ranged between 49° and 68°, the average (5719°) being 104s higher than on the corresponding day last year and 63s higher than on Saturday.

Clear or fair and warmer weather, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

MONOGRAPH BY GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS.

General W. S. Rosecrans has published a brief monograph on the "Theory and Practical Workings of Government." That system he deprimary representatives called voters. Voting, he contends, is the exercise of a trusteeship, or solemn trust created by law, and there must be some reciprocal duties and obligations on the part of the commonwealth for the benefit of which this right is conferred. He lays emphasis on these two fundamental precepts: "The voter is a trustee created by law, and must exercise his trust according to law and the best of his judgment and conscience for the common weal; and the commonwealth, for whose benefit he exercises it, he bound at its own ex-ponse to furnish him every needed facility for the exer-cise of this trust." He cites the population and total vote at the close of three successive decades, showing that in 1880 there were 9,212,595 voters in a population of 50,155,780, or about 18.36 for each 100 souls, or one trustee for each family. After describing the evils the caucus system, he accounts for its existence by the controlling necessity which the voter, or (primary trustee, feels for information respecting those for whom he ought to vote. Consequently there is a government of party, by party and for party instead of agovernment of the people by the people and for the people; and

ment of the people by the people and for the people; and
the following are cited as the results:

1. Public faith in free government is undermined by
the continual public assertion of the monstrous solecism
that the people can revern only when organized into a
party instead of a body politic, backed as this assertion
is by the actual facts that our Government has become
one of party under which opposing partics have no rights
that the dominant one is bound to respect.

2. Our public legislation has given us innumerable,
crude and often conflicting laws; loaded us with debts,
municipal, state and national, large percentages of
which result from kinorance, recklessness of responsibility and corruption in expenditures.

3. It has burdened us with direct and indirect taxation, almost too great to be borne even by a people foil
of infe and energy, blessed with the riches of a still virgin
soil, univalled timber and mineral resources, and continually reinforced by a strong annual influx of vigorous
and trained industrial immigrants from other civilized
countries.

countries.

4. Public employments are very generally bestowed for personal and partisan services, and administered with the primary object of securing and maintaining party and personal ascendancy, instead of for the public interests, and are multiplied to pension party servants at the public expense.

interests, and are multiplied to pension party servant at the public expense.

5. Everywhere large sums are spent to source offices of moderate salaries in expectation of regaining the money with compound interest indirectly, and by ways unknown to the tollers and taxpayers, out of whom

money with compound interest naircoay, and of whom limits it must come.

§ 6. During election campaigns immense amounts are expended to disseminate partial, erroneous and false information, designed to obtuse the and ensuare the public judgment; to buy the votes of those who, not having been faught that they are trustees, care little who rules been faught that they are trustees, care little who rules and much more eventually, shall be gotten back out of the people.

7. To all these expenditures from public personal and secret contributious, must be added losses to the business and industries of the people by frequent changes in office, and the inevitable mexperience and personal venality resulting therefrom.

§ The unwholescome and evil influence of frequently arraying voters into hostile, partieva camps, among whom, thus arrayed, the desire of triumph dominates all others and drowns the voices of reason and conscience to such a degree that means and practices are employed without scruple to insure succes which, if used to ob-

tain goods or money, would be held infamous in private life, and punished as felonios under the law.

9. The lowering of the general character of all grades of public officials, which the public now recognizes as interior to that of employes occupying positions of corresponding importance in private or corporate business. The reforms prescribed by General Rosecrans are the

following:

1. Making out and keeping slways accessible and convenient for reference lists of its primary trustees—the electors or voters.

2. To provide for and furnish each trustee with authentic and timely expressions of public opinion and public intelligence as to the character and qualifications of persons to be voted for.

3. To facilitate final expressions of their will through the ballot-box by making voting easier and less expensive than it now is to the primary trustee.

4. To provide cheaper and more convenient ways of getting the views and legal expressions of the intelligence and will of the voters on all important matters of political and administrative interest.

THE ABULTERATION OF TEA.

ATTACKING AN ILLEGITIMATE BUSINESS-HOW CON-

SUMERS HAVE BEEN CHEATED. The recent seizures of several thousand chests of adulterated and spurious teas by Government Inspector James R. Davies and the local Health Board caused unqualified satisfaction among the majority of the tea importers. They believe that it is the first step toward the breaking up of an illegitimate business which has caused injury to the consumer as well as to the trade. The law under which the scizures were made was a recent act of Congress which went into effect on March 2, 1883. It provides that it "shall be unlawful for any person or Corporation to import or bring into the United States any merchandise, for sale as tea, adulterated with spurious leaf or with exhausted leaves, or which contains so great an admixture of chemical or other deleterious substances as to make it unfit

The act was intended to prevent the importation not only of tea adulterated with spurious leaf, or with spent or exhausted leaves, but also that adulterated with so much coloring matter as to make it injurious to the consumer. Tea that was already on shipboard for shipment to the United States, at the time of the passage of the act, was exempt from its provisions. Prior to this, and subsequent to the passage of the English law, which contained stringent regulations against the admission of such tea into British ports, great quantities of the inferior article were brought to this port. Tea-drinkers were able to detect this worthless stuff, and properly demanded that Congress should pass a law prohibiting from being brought here the refuse and poisoning compounds which England re-insed. Advices received from China on Saturday state that the effect of this law is beginning to be feit in that country, and that buyers were afraid to touch tea for the present, at least. It is asserted that it is an English syndicate that is sending the spurious and adulterated stuff here, and that no reputable American merchant would ever import it. reputable American merchant would ever import it. The adulterated teas are sold for 20 cents a pound, while good tea of the same "chep," or brand, brings 35 cents a pound. The dealers alone, it is said, get the profit, the consumer paying as each for the poor sinff as he would for the good article. The spurious tea that has been brought here has been forced upon consumers through the anction business. Dealers are thus onabled to buy in small lots, and the trade has become completely demoralized in consequence. Good tea has been driven out of the market, so that the total consumption of the country is not more than 65,000,000 pounds a year, or an average of 14 pounds to each person. Now that consumers can hope to get unadulterated tea, it is believed that the consumption will increase; but it is not expected that it will reach that of the English people—an average of 4 2 pounds to each person a year. The English do not drink as much code as Americans do. It is estimated by Inspector Davies that about 20 percent of the tea coming to this market should be rejected on the ground of adulteration. It is admitted that there are no natural green teas, and that they are colored with foreign substances, but not to that extent as to make them deteterious. The chemicals used in the adulteration of the sourious teas are China clay, soap-stone, gypsum, Prussian blue or indigo, and an oil which is put in the pans to make the other ingredients adhere to the leaves in firing. Such inferior stuff would not sell unless it was so treated. Of the Pingaucy teas, the choo that was seized last week in Draper's auction room, the production is about \$4,00,000 pounds annually. Two-thirds of this comes to this country, and is mostly trash. The adulteration of this and other teas originated with the Chinesee. A Chinase grower will in one season do well with his chop, and the inferior article. The Chinaman will not kee all to for his own use, but says: "Alice samee blong fol-The adulterated teas are sold for 20 cents a pound, inferior article. The Chinaman will not keen it.
for his own use, but says: "Alies sames blong fiellin (foreign) chow-chow," and ships it to whomsoever

"The preparation for the work of inspecting the tea begins in the country whence it is experted," said Mr. Davies. "It is the duty of the shippers to send verified samples of the tea experted, in canisters containing about two pounds each, which samples reach the port of destination a mouth before the cargo arrives. The samples must be taken from the tea in bulk, and before it is packed in the cheets. The shippers also print circulars stating the names and destinations of the ships, and the quantity embarked. These circulars come by mail and reach New-York a long time before the arrival of the vessel. When the vessel arrives the consumer must send verified samples of the cargo to of the vess.1. When the vessel and the cargo to stone must send verified samples of the cargo to the Appraiser, so that a comparison can be made with samples that have arrives in advance. The made detection of impure or deleterious tea is mad through the aid of the three senses—sight, taste and through the aid of the three senses—sight, taste and smell, and this requires an expert. Owing to the condition of the water in some parts of this country, especially in the Southwest, a highly colored tea is required. The Chinese, knowing this have artificially produced a coloring to some of their poor teas, using in the process the substances you have mentioned, and all of which are injurious. They have also dried the leaves of exhausted teas, They have also dried the leaves of exhauses thrown from the teapor, and by means of coloring bave made them appear good. Kotten leaves have also been sent to this market and sold as genuine tes. All this can be detected by an expert, and to confirm his knowledge.

this market and sold as genuine tea. An this can be detected by an expert, and to confirm his knowledge an amalysis made by a United States chemist is frequently asked for. Tea that to the ordering person appears good, proves valueless under proper examination, and such tea under the new law can be rejected and destroyed."

Tea dust is shipped from Japan principally, in large quantities every year. It is premarily the remains of the sweepings of the houses where the tea is fired. The sweepings are first put through a fine sieve in order that the tea leaves may be retained while the dust passes out. If this dust consists only of particles of the leaf, and is thus imported in the pure state, there is no provision of law to exclude it. The impression prevails that it is seldom, if ever, imported pure, and that from its very nature it affords the widest opportunity for adulteration. William MacGregor, a tea majorier at No. 119 Front-st., who was an expect for many years in China; C. G. Boardman, importer at No. 112 Water-st., and others, showed to a Tribunk reporter samples of the spuriogs teas, which after drawing left a sediment in the bottom of the cup, and a thick scum on the surface of the decoction.

ORITUARY. LOUIS VIARDOT.

LONDON, May 6 .- Louis Viardot, the French

M. Viardot was born at Dijon, July 31, 1800. He studied law in Paris, but decided when he was about twenty-three years old to become a journalist. He was connected with several leading journals, and in 1841 he established the Revue Independente in connection with George Sand and Pierre Leroux. From 1858 to 1841 he was the manager of the Teatre Internation of the Teatre Internation of the celerated singer Pauline Garcia, the daughter of Madame Garcia and sister of Madame Malibran, and with her he visited most of the European capitals. Besides many translations from the Spanish and Russian he has published some historical studies and abook on painting. A part of the latter work, "Wonders of Italian Art," was translated into English in 1870. connected with several leading journals, and

JUDGE RICKARD DEASY. DUBLIN, May 6 .- The Right Hon. Rickard Deasy, Judge of the Court of Appeals in Ireland, is dead. He was born in 1812, and was appointed judge in 1878.

THE COLORADO FEUD.

From The Benver Republican (Rep.)

The breach between Secretary Feller and Sonator Hill, which has for several months been widening, by the descourteous and arbitrary action of Secretary Teller, has ended in an open reputure. The Sonator has written Mr. Teller an open letter. It consists of a very serious arraignment of the Secretary's mismanagement of the Interior Department, and makes graver clarkes still. The rupture has a wider political significance than the average reader will imagine. The President will find it difficult to overlook direct charges against a member of his Cabinst by a Senator of the United Staies. Mr. Teller himself will soarcely feel like resting under these imputations and will see the necessity of demanding an investigation. Its influence upon National politics must not be underrated, and to Colorado in particular it is a matter of very serious portent. The course of Secretary Teller has been excremely arbitrary and distanteful to many of the Republicans of the State. Many of his appointments have been disgraceful and an ourrage upon the party. In none did he consult either of the Senators, as courtesy demanded he smould. The Yellowstone Park-comiracy looks exceedingly suspicious, and many of the transactions of the Interior Department, under his monacement, apparently bear the impress of corruption and venality. The onarges so directly brought by Senator Hill will give Mr. Teller a chance to have the whole sub-lect ventilased. If he le innocent of wrong, it can result only to bis advantage. If he is guilty, he should not be

A GOVERNMENT MANUAL FOR EMIGRANTS. MR. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE QUOTES THE VIEWS OF MR. HOPPIN, AMERICAN SECRETARY OF LE-GATION AT LONDON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Distance does not change my sense the obligation I was under to the valued aid received in your columns, when I was in America, representing to your Government the advantage that would result to all European emigrants by the issue of a Guide Book, having the priceless authenticity of Washington authority. In my report to the English Government I have included the chief communications and opinions expressed in its favor in The TRIBUNE. In your issue of March 22 I observe a letter from "An Occasional Correspondent" in London, in which, describing the value of a trustworthy manual for emigrant use, "under hand and seal of the Government " at Washington, he says: "Such a project was suggested some time ago by Mr. W. J. Hoppin, Secretary of the United States Legation in London, and is probably smouldering on the files of the State Department unnoticed and unappreciated." It is true that Mr. Hoppin did make such suggestion, and in my report to Mr. Gladstone I have cited the remarkable words he used. Without any knowledge of the representations which I had the honor o be engaged in making at Washington in 1879, Mr. Hoppin was writing in London the following passages, which I beg your permission to quote as follows

Hoppin was writing in London the following passages, which I beg your permission to quote as follows:

I have the honor to ask your attention to a subject which seems to ms of importance to the interests of the United States at the present time. The general depression of trade and industry, and particularly the distress in the agricultural district caused by a succession of short crops and the competition of foreign nations, have turned the attention of a class of people in this country who have not heretofore entertained such ideas to the advantage of emigrating to the United States. They are intelligent and well-informed persons of respectable position, and many of them in possession of a little money which they are willing to invest in the United States. All of them, however, are anxious to procure full and accurate information on the subject before taking the important step of abandoning their native country. We have already received letters at this Legation asking for such information, and particularly if we can furnish any pamphlets treating of stock-farming . . and giving the cost of land, the nature of the soil and climate, and various other interesting details. We have been obtiged to disappoint our correspondents by stating we had no such documents to communicate, and referring them to encyclopedias and other general sources of knowledge.

It is unnecessary to urge the importance of encouraging emigration of the character I have indicated, and for this purpose it seems to me desirable that the representatives of the United States in Europe should be furnished with the means to answer fully such questions as I have mentioned. It is remarkable how ignorant even the educated classes in this country are of the geography, history, and the acricultural, industrial and vital statistics of the United States, and how few books can be found here within the reach of persons intending to engrate which will satisfy their reasonable curlosity in respect to the routes they should take after landing on the other side

I am aware that this matter is already attracting at-

These are very remarkable words, as luminous as they was master of the entire question. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, in Boston, first drew my attention to this important passage in first drew my attention to this important passage in 1882. Mr. Hoppin is a wise and responsible American official representative in London, and Mr. Frelinghuysen cannot fail to attach weight to his experienced recommendation. The American people must be confirmed in the opinion I heard so many express, in favor of a responsible Guide Book to their land, by the perusal of this independent and responsible testimony.

Very faithfully yours. George Jacon Holyoake. London, April 22, 1883.

THE SPORT-DESTROYING SHOT GUN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Our law-makers at Albany spend several weeks every winter wrestling with the Game Laws, with the avowed intention of trying to preserve the game; but all the time the game grows scarcer and scarcer, and is diabelical shot-gun is abelianed. When every man and boy is armed with a double-harrelied shot-gun, it makes little difference whether the lawful hunting season is limited to one month or one week, as, within the legal limit, every nook and corner where game is supposed to lark will be raked over as with a fine tooth comb and nothing short of the miraculous intervention of Divine Providence can save game enough for seed in the following year. The death-dealing power of limited range, is something awful. A large handful of shot is required for a single charge, and when fired in any direction a very large territory is thereby rendered untenable for any living crearitory is thereby rendered untenable for any living creature. With these gams the sportsman is not expected to sim at the game, but only toward it, and frequently if he misses wint he tried to kill, his stray and scattered shot will kill something close equally good or better. I will illustrate this by a little story: A black fox had been seen in a certain neighborhood, and all the sportsmen for miles around had been hunting him for several days without getting a shot at him. At length a friend of mine, who cared nothing for black foxes, went out with his shot-gun to get a few squirrels. Having reached the woods he saw a red squirrel on a log about six rods away. My friend hesitated, as red squirrels were not in his line, but finally he fired, just to test his marksmanship, when the squirrel skipped away unburt; but as my friend heard so arching hopping among the leaves in that direction he followed the sound, with finger on the trigger, until, to his great astonishment, about ten rods from where he fired and anout twenty-five feet to the left of the line of his aim, he found the black fox juncping and withing in the agonies of death. What schees, scoop-nets, etc., are to finny game, the shot-gun is to land game. Schees and scoop nets have long since been prohibited. Why not prohibit the shot-gun! There is also another way of looking at this shot-gun business. Before the days of gunpowder the English Parliament encouraged and compelled the youth of England to practise with the long bow, at great distances, and when wars came, as they often did in those days, these men made soldiers that were a terror to all Europe. May the Prince of Peace long preserve us from another war; but if war should come, the rifle will be the solder's weapon, and these shot-gun men will be as green with rifles as women at baseball. If our sportsmen were gompelled to lunn with rifles, an army of experi riflemen co-lid at any time be mustered on short riflemen co-lid at any time be mustered on short ture. With these guns the sportsman is not expected to

otice. Watkins, N. Y., April 16, 1893.

HOMCEOPATHIC CARE OF THE INSANE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: The fact that the physicians of the so-called regular school are just now engaged in a rather heated controversy over that paragraph in their code of ethics which bears upon their right to consuit with physicisms of a different school, accurs to make this a fit oc easion to call attention to one of the excellent accomplishments of homeopathic practice. I refer to the success that the homeopathic physicians have had in the treatment of the insane. A few years ago I was one of a party of gentiemen invited by William H. Wickham, then Mayor of the city, to see the opening of a ward in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum which was to be given into the hands of home pathic practitioners. Mayor Wickham was a believer in homeopathy, and it was to a great extent owing to his influence that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction permitted the experiment to be made. It has since been proved a success by the results attained. It was on the occasion referred to that I first met Dr. Selden H. Taicott, who was given charge of the ward, bo later was transferred to Middletown to take charge o

the State Homosopathic Asylum for the Insane.
This institution at Middletown, I understand, is the
only State hospital of the homosopathic faith in the country, though some steps have been taken by the Massachusetts Legislature toward establishing one in that State. Soveral aliopathic physicians have sent patients to Middletown. I visit the institution at least once a month to look after the interests of a member of my family, and I have the utmost faith in the conduct of affairs, believing that every patient is properly and

wisely cared for.

As Superintendent of the Middletown Asylum Dr. Talcott's record speaks for itself, but I would like to call attention to some portions of his last report to the Legislature which relate to the commitment, care, treatment and discharge of insane patients. Dr. Talcott calls attention to the anxiety which the public feels quite justy on the subject of commitments to insane asylums. He thinks that the present law is for the most part adequate, but suggests that physicians of short experience and limited reputation should not be allowed to turnish certificates of insanity. He says: "At least seven years of active practice should be required before a physician can be appointed as such an examiner. The present law requires but three years practice." He also suggests that judges who are called on to approve certificates of commitments should in every case inquire into the nature of the case, and if not themselves convinced of its justice, should call a jury and justifute an examination, but without the distressing publicity which is common now. He says: "To expose in public the mental abstrations of the patient is to divulge those weaknesses which the father, wife or children only know, and which no one clee, save in sacred confidence, Talcott's record speaks for itself, but I would like to easi

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

should be permitted to know." Dr. Talcot that the writ of habets corpus when used to the discharge of persons confined in asylums is liable to be peryerted and an instrument for the commission of the discharge of persons confined in made asylums is liable to be perverted and made an instrument for the commission of gross wrongs, and he cites three cases where discharges were secured through the writ. In the first the patient was discharged by the jury, but a few days afterward the jurymen petitioned the Court for the recommitment of the patient, because he was threatening their lives. He had tareatened to kill kis wife, and before he was recommitted he did assault and pearly hiller. He came from Steueen County and is now in the Willard Asylum for Chronic Insane. Of the other two patients, both of whom were discharged, one was a short time after locked up for threatening to kill his mother, and the other was given up to the District-Attorney for recommitment because he had engaged in the unnatural diversion of beating the heads of his little culldren against the wails of his house. Dr. Macdonald told Dr. Talcott recently that one of these two cases was a clear one of parcesis, and that the patient would die eventually of softening of the brain. Still public clamor demanded their discharge on the ground that they were harmless.

New-York, May 3, 1883.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND THE SOUTH.

FOUR SHALLOW ACCUSATIONS ANSWERED IN SHORT

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A respected correspondent, Mr. Mills, of Oxford, N. C., makes the following objections to send-

ing poor children to the Southern States: 1. "Children born in New-York have a right to live there, attend its schools and enjoy its church privileges and its civilization." Answer-It is very well known that there are great numbers of children here who, owing to sudden misfortune, have no share in the benefits of

our schools, churches or civilization.
?. "Capitalists have no right to banish boys as crim inals in embryo for the sake of dodging the expense of their future conviction and punishment." Answer-There is no question of banishment. The boys ask for work and many people at the South are very anxious to

employ them.

3. "Our good people do not want any barbarians or vagabonds and will not receive them into their families. When these boys are sent to the South they generally take the places of emancipated slaves and naturally grow worse under a sense of their wrongs until they run away." Answer—These boys are not barbarians, and make very good workers. H'indreds of the best people in the South are constantly applying for them. Many in

in the South are constantly applying for them. Many in Virginia have already acquired properties. They do not take the places of slaves, but act between the employer and his bands, and are often foremen.

4. "The enslavement of free-born boys is not a charity but a sin, a foul wrong, and it ought to be stopped." Answer—Sone of these boys are indentured. They can leave their places the next morning if they choose. No case of oppression has ever been reported among the Southern employers, and only one of abuse (at Charlottesville, Va.), and that was severely punished by the law. We can assure Mr. Mills that no boys will be sent to the South unless they are wanted and unless they are justly dealt by. Respectfully yours, C. L. Brack, Secretary of Children's Aid Society.

New-York, May 1, 1883.

PINANCIAL DISTRESS OF ELIZABETH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Referring to an item in your last Sunday's issue headed "The Debt of the City of Elizabeth," will you kindly permit me to make a brief statement of facts which seems necessary to a proper understanding of the case !

vanced, some by this company but more by its directors individually, at the urgent solicitation of officials of Elizabeth, to save that city from financial ruin and repudiation. A large part of these advances were call ones, and the rest a purchase of bonds. In 1878 the city refused to pay interest, denied the validity of the bonds, and compelled us in common with other credi-tors to protect our security by a suit, which we of course won. Instead of enforcing our rights by mandamus, we waited nearly two years trying to get a settlement. Then in 1881 we offered to take in settlement bonds to run forty years, with interest graded from 1 per cent upwards (averaging about 3½ per cent, and submitted figures from the Controller's office to show that the city could do this, without bardship, and under a comparatively moderate tax rate. This was rejected, as the city claimed they could not now the interest. This team, months are

and submitted figures from the Controller's office to show that the city could do this, without hardship, and under a comparatively moderate tax rate. This was rejected, as the city claimed they could not pay the interest. Thirteen months ago the city proposed practically to repudiate one-half of the debt and issue new bonds for the other half bearing 4 per cent interest, thus stating their ability to raise in the first year twice as much interest as our plan called for, and they have actually levied it.

We told them their other creditors would never take new untested forty-year bonds at 50 cents on the deliar in exchange for 100-cents shorter term bonds sustained by the courts; but we would hold back our mandamus a year sad let them try; and if they got all the reat we would come in. Their own men failed, and they engaged General Woodford and General Fitzgerald, the two ablest men they could get. We have waited over the year, and recently have extended the time another month, but only about one-seventh (not 20 per cent as stated) of the debt is in; and even this, as the agents themselves say, was taken from poor people who were willing to take anything to get some interest, or else it came in firm brokers who bought so cheap they could make money by exchanging. All this time other creditors who don't live in the city are bringing in their mandamuses which we have to help pay, as our factory is assessed for its share. Now the repudiation settlement has falled, after more than a year's trial, and we must protect ourselves. We have kept the offer open to take 100 cents in forty year bonds, with low rates of interest, and we have even held off and helped pay other creditors while this settlement was being fried. So in the name of all that is honest and fair, I want to protest angular our being selected as the one obstacle to settlement when all these non-residence have reason, and absence bondholders, holding more than double what we sentle bondeholders, holding more than double what we sentle bondeholders, holdi

trying to make this company and myself scapegoals, se that they will not have to answer to the people who sul-fer from the failure of their scheme. THE SINGER MANCFACTURING COMPANT. GEORGE R. MCKENZIE, President New-York, April 30, 1883.

AID FOR ST. JOHNLAND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you kindly allow me, as president of the Society of St. Johnland, to inform your readers in regard to its work and present needs! This important and unique charity of the venerated Dr. Mahlenberg has grown faster in practical usefulness (in the care of the aged, and of orphaned and crippled children; than the means of supporting the work have increased. Several of its most generous benefactors, who knew and oved the work, have within the past year or two passed away, and on account of the remoteness of the settle-ment from the city, difficulty has been experienced in enlisting the interest of new friends, who we know would help us if they could only see the work. More than a quarter of a million dollars has already been expended here in the purchase of land, the cost of buildings, and in furnishing a partial endowment for some branches of the charity. The settlement itself has never done as large or as good a work as it is doing now, in rescuing the young waifs from the vicious education of the streets of New-York, and educating them in family groups and in the various industries of the place for eventual self-support. Each year a larger number is sent forth, equipped with knowledge of some business or trade, and, as we believe, with moral and religious principles which should help them to cope successfully with the temptations and them to cope successfully with the temptations and trials of city life. A larger number than ever before of these friendless children (the story of whose helpiessness when they seek our aid would move the hardest neart) has been adopted as boneficiaries by the friends of St. Jonniand in New-York. The income from this source, as well as from annual subscribers of \$10 cach, and the receipts from the industries of the place, have exceeded the sauss received in any previous year; and still with all these encouragements we need \$5,000 additional of yearly income to support our charity on its present scale. We cannot curtail our work without serious suffering to the helpiess once committed to our care.

care.

An effort is being made by the trustees to increase the
An effort is being made by the trustees to increase the
Minhienbergendowment, which I anow \$50,000, to \$50,000,
which would give us \$1.000 indditional annual revenue,
If any of your readers are disposed to help this most
fram of your readers are disposed to help this most
worthy charity in its present hour of need, they can do
worthy charity in the present hour of need, they can do worthy charity in its present hour of need, they can do so by paying \$10 as an annual subscription; \$160 per annum toward maint duing one of the friendless or orphaned children; \$150 per annum towards supporting one of the old men in St. John's line; or by clits in any amount sent to Mr. Howard Potter, No. 59 Wall-st., treasurer, or to Sister Anne Ayres, the superintendent and assistant treasurer of St. Johnland, at St. Luke's Hospital, New-York.

President of St. Johnland. John H. E. President of St. Joi

TRYING TO ENFORCE THE SUNDAY LAWS.

The amendment to the Penal Code permitting the sale of prepared tobacco, fruit, newspapers, drugs, medicines, etc., went into operation yesterday without any trouble. Newspapers were sold at stands and in the streets just about as they had been for weeks before. Cigar shops, probably, experienced the greatest relief. and their doors were open wide. Early in the forenoon some venders were bold enough to place their stands on the western sidewalk of the Bowery, but they concluded that they had violated the law when Captain Petty's men took them promptly to the station-house. These arrests stopped the joy of this class of merchants. One or two eigar-stands were displayed on the castern side of the Bowery, and remained undisturbed until night. There was a difference of opinion among the captains as to the legality of selling tobacco, etc., from stands. Most of them opposed it.

An extra section of police, in citizens' dress, was sent out from all the stations yesterday. in obedience to orders from Headquarters This action was taken with reference to enforcing the Excise iaw. The force of Captain Allaire, of the Etdridge Street Police, against whom charges were recently preferred, made only seven arrests, while on the Sunday before the number was twenty. Captain Williams's men midde no arrests for the violation of the Excise law. A few arrests were effected by the Elizabeth Street Police and nine by those of the Oak Street Squad.

only the elect found annual to be been and other neighborhoods about the Bowery.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw two drunken men in New Bowery, three or four in church-st. near Leonard, and two in the Bowery. Whence they came no one knew, two in the Bowery. Whence they came no one knew, the control of the bowery of the bound of the bowery. Whence they came no one knew, one drunken man was locked up in the Oak Street Police Station. The small number of arrests of liquor sellers was accounted for by the police on the ground that the large number of policemen abroad carried terror to the hearts of these men. Peep-holes, slides and "plants" stood in the way of the police, as of old, and the difficulty of procuring positive evidence that beer was beer and whiskey whiskey, was the old ally of police philosophy. There was considerable falling off in the number of arrests on the east side for violation of the Excise law yesterday. Forty-four arrests were made between the chambers-st. and Seventy-ninth-st. Nineteen persons are considerable last night.

LECTURE BY DR. HEDGE.

The Rev. Dr. Frederic Henry Hedge, of Harvard University lectured last evening in the Second Unitarian Church, on "Luther, the Reformer."

After the lecture Professor Hedge's translation of Luther's hymn "Lin feste burg ist unser Gott," was sung by the congregation.

A little sketch going the rounds of the press is headed, "A young woman with a history." Look out for her. She is a book agent.—[Norristown Herald.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS ON POROUS PLASTERS.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, COR. LEXINGTON-AVE. AND 23D-8T., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1883. Messes. SEABURY & JOHNSON.

GENTLEMEN: At your request I have obtained in open market samples of Benson's Capcins Porous Plasters and Alloock's Porous Plasters, and have submitted them to chemical analysis to determine their comparative merits as external remedies.

I find in Benson's Capeine Plasters valuable medicinal

ingredients which do not exist in Alleock's Porous Plasters; hence in my opinion they are superior to those of Alleock's. Yours resp'y,
R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the College of the City of New-York, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in Believue Hospital Medical College. ... COMMERCIAL travellers, merchants and sales-

men—notably among the shrewdest and bast business men of this country—to the number of ten thousand, are now members of the United States Mutual Accident Association, 320 and 322 Broadway, New-York. They were among the first to appreciate and avail themselves of the advantages offered by this Association, which effects a saving to its members of more than half the usual cost of accident insurance in other companies.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in Lung Complaints, Bronchitts, et It is a standard remedy for coughs and colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

Bird Manna keeps Canaries in constant song, and cures liseases. 15 cents, at druggists.

DIED. COOKE-At Englewood, N.J., on Saturday, 5th inst., of typhoid nneumonia, Sarah Dudley, only daughter of Rich-ard K. and Sara G. Cooke, in the 21st year of her are, Funerat at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, on Monday, 7th

Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 p. m. Trains via Northern RR, leave foot of Chambers at 1 o'clock. o'clock.

COHU-sinddenly, on the 4th inst., Henry S. Cohu, in the
62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his
fameral from his late residence, 251 East Broadway, on second day. 7th lost, at 3 p. m.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

HAMERSLEY-Thursday evening, May 3, at his late residence, No. 257 oth-ave. Louis Carré Hamersley.
Funeral from Grace Church Broadway and 10th-st., on Monday mersing, May 7, at 10 o'clock.

(N. Y. and New-Haven) at 10:50 a. in.

KING-Suddenly, of paralysis, at Hanover, Va., Mrs. Elizabeth King, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services will be hald at the residence of her son-in-iaw, John Straiton, No. 181 East 30th-sk, on Tuesday, May 8, at 11 a. in.

Remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

MOODEY-In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 6, M. K. Moodey, aged 62 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEEKER-At Danbury, Conn., Saturday, May 5, 1883, in

Notice of tuneral hereafter.

MEEKER—At Danbury, Conn., Saturdsy, May 5, 1883, in
the 4th year of his are, of scarlet fever, Robert Gardner,
youngest child of Daniel W, and Prances Louise Scott

the 4th year of his are, of scarlet later, however they youngest child of Daniel W. and Frances Louise Scott Meeker.
Interment at Danbury, May 7.
Newark, N. J., and Orange County, N. Y., papers please copy.
MACKINNON—On the 5th inst. Elise Adete, daughter of Lesine C. and Adete C. Mackinnon.age 2 years and 6 months Funeral from her late residence. 107 Waverly ave., Brooklyn, on Monday, 7th list, at 3 o'dinck p. ft.
NILES—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on May 5, at New-York, William J. Niles, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral at Spancertown, N. Y., on Phurslay, 8th inst.
PENDLETON—On Saturday, at 10 a.m. Hester Teavis, widow of John Pondicton, in her 83d year.
Funeral on Monday, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, No. 18 West 16th at.

Puncral on Monday, at 2 p. m., from the late to be a label of the last of the

age.

Relatives and friends tof the family are invited to attend the
funeral services at her late residence. No. 31 Kossuthplace Brockiya, E.D., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock
Interment at Green wood.

we Ushier Da Sunday morning. May 6. Sarah J. Smith, wife of theoree M. Usher, in the 65th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the tanity are invited to attend her funeral, from her resistence. Castletonave., Wast Brighton, Staten Island, on Tuestay, May 8, at 11 a. m. Boat leaves South Perry at 10 a. m. VREDENBURGH-At Hariem, May 4, Mary A. Vreden-burgh, reliet of R. M. Vredenburgh. Notice of huneral normality.

Notice of funeral necessites, May 6, at the residence of her sometimes, Renj Barrington, 212 East 35th-st., Jame Walker. Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

WOOD—In Brooklyn, May 4, at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Starr, Harriet B. Wood, the faithful and beloved friend of.

three generations. Boston papers please copy.

Special Notices.

THE NEW ENGLAND GRANTE WORKS, Hardord Cona Quarries and workshops, Westerly, R.I. Fine meanine attain and building work to Grante, Drawings and estimates furnished without charge. Correspondence state of the Control RUM AND QUININE for the Ifair. Freely acknowledges the leading preparation for the growth of the hair. 1,124 Proadway, 578 5th-ave., and Newport, R. I.

Have YOUR WEDDING INVITATIONS elegantly engraved by MISS LEGGETF, Engravor and Stationer, No. 253 5th-ave., near 28th-st.

Removal.

SEND YOUR CLEANING AND DYRING TO LORD'S AND HAVE IT ELEGANTLY DONE AT MODERATE PRICES. TANTRAL OFFICE 15TH-5T. OFFICSTS TIFFANY'S REMOVED FROM BROADWAY BETWEEN 17TH AND 1STH-STS. UPTOWN, 688 6TH-AVE., NEAR 16TH-ST. WEST SIDE, 111 STH-AVE., NEAR 16TH-ST.

The Safe Deposit Company of N. Ye the First Established in the World, FRANCIS H. JENKS, President, 149, 142 and 146 Broadway, corner Liberty st., RENTS SAPES IN ITS BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS Beceives on Special Deposit, under Guarantee, Bonda, Stocks, Jeweiry and Silver, Savings Bank Bonds kept one year for one dollar,

> The Best Table Water the Natural Mineral KAISER WATER, KAISER WATER, from Birreshorn on the Rhine, inded by the highest medical authorities. For sale by all druggests, hotels, grocers, &c., &c.

5.000 Relis Fine Fancy Matting, our own importation, from \$10 per roll of 40 yards or 25 cents per vard.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., 6th-ave. and 13th-st.

Post Office Notice.

Poretro mails for the wook ending May 12 will close at this

Post Office Notice.

Poreign mails for the week emiting May 12 will close at this office as follows:

TUESDAY—At 3:30 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Wyoming, via Quoenstown; at 7 a. m. for Venezuels and Curacoa, per Ss. Valencia; at 10 a. m. for Jammen, Hayti and Savanilla, per Ss. Alvena; at 1p. m. for Porto Rico direct, per Ss. Andes.

WEDNESDAY—At 4:30 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Servia, via Queenstown distery for Germany and France must be directed 'per Servia', at 4:30 a. m. for France direct, per Ss. Amerique, via Hayre; at 8:30 a. m. for France direct, per Ss. Amerique, via Hayre; as 8. m. for the Netherlands direct, per Ss. Schedar, is Southampton and Bremen.

HURSDAY—At official my via Amsteriam; at 1 a. a. in or Europe, per Ss. Helmann via Amsteriam; at 1 a. a. queenstown (letters for Germany and France must be directed 'per Republic,'); at S:30 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Gellert, via Flymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; at 10 a. m. for currial America, the South Pacific ports, and West Coast of Mexico, per Ss. Colon, via Asphwali; at 130 p. m. for Bermadia, per Ss. Flamborough; at 1:30 p. m. for Gaba, Porto Ricce and Mexico, per Ss. City of Austandera, via Hayana.

PRIDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Cape Hayti, Santa Martha, Carhhagana directed "per Bergindia", at 5:30 a. m. for Soutand be directed "per Serviaming"; at 5:30 a. m. for Soutand be directed "per Serviaming"; at 5:30 a. m. for Soutand direct, per Ss. Circassia, via Giangow; at 9 a. m. for Soutand direct, per Ss. Circassia, via Giangow; at 9 a. m. for Soutand direct, per Ss. Vaeviand, via Amstern; at 10 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Sardinian, via Giangow; at 9 a. m. for Soutand direct, per Ss. Vaeviand, via Amstern; at 10 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Vaeviand, via Amstern; at 10 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Circassia, via Giangow; at 9 a. m. for Soutand direct, per Ss. Circassia, via Giangow; at 9 a. m. for Soutand direct, per Ss. Vaeviand, via Amstern; at 11 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Vaeviand, via Amstern; at 11 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Vaeviand, via Amstern; at 11 a.

"The schedule of closing of transpacino mails is arranged or the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of stor-ears are dispatched themse the same day.